



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The death of Oliver Wendell Holmes on the 7th of October, at the age of 85 years, removes from our midst,—from the midst, that is, of all lovers of literature not only in America but wherever the English language is read—the last of that circle of eminent writers who have made it forever impossible for any fair-minded critic in any country to smile at the quality of American literature. Our literature, if not old, has been doubly fortunate in having among its builders that group of men pure-minded, original and artistic to which Dr. Holmes belonged. Hawthorne, Bryant, Longfellow, Taylor, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes,—it is doubtful if any country ever possessed at any one time as long a list as this of literary men of the first order whose writings were almost, without exception, full of a lofty purpose and free from the moral blemishes found in the works of so many of the great lights of literature. It is something not to be despised that our country has in these men set the model of moral elevation which literature ought always to follow.

Dr. Holmes, if not as richly gifted in moral depth and earnestness as some of the other members of the group, was certainly the most original and, with the possible exception of Lowell, the most genial and witty of them all. The type of writing in which he excelled was unique. There are occasional gems of thought and expression in his poetry unsurpassed in our literature, but it was in his "Autocrats" that he hit upon the style of dress in which his thought, sparkling, many-sided and epigrammatic, clothed itself naturally and without trammel. He was for 35 years a Professor in the Harvard Medical School and did not commence his literary work till late in life. The *Atlantic Monthly* has been not a little indebted to his genial and racy pen for its success. He has given an incalculable amount of innocent pleasure to the multitudes who have read his works, and a sense of personal loss has come to his many readers now that his pen is silent forever.

FIFTH INTERPARLIAMENTARY PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Interparliamentary Peace Union, to which reference has often been made in these columns, has had an almost phenomenal growth. It began at Paris in 1889, with perhaps forty members from two parliaments, the English and the French. It was then an experiment and its originators, men of strong faith in principle though they were, could not have been made to believe at that time that they were the instruments of originating a movement which would soon overtop in importance every other movement of a political nature in Europe. Dr. Gobat, Secretary of the Bureau of the Union, told the writer at Antwerp this year that the organization now has a membership of 1200. These are all members of Parlia-

ment, with the exception of a few who have ceased to be members since they entered into the Union. Looking over the list of those who attended the recent Conference at the Hague, we find fifteen nations represented, viz., Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Holland, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland. We do not hesitate to say that this is the most important body of statesmen ever organized since history began. The character and rapid growth of the Union bear witness how deeply the ideas of international justice and concord have taken hold of the minds of thinking men.

No meeting of the Union was held last year. One was appointed for Christiania, but on account of certain changes in the Norwegian Government, it was given up. The Conference met this year on the 4th of September, in the historic First Chamber of the States General of Holland, in which the independence of the Netherlands was born. There were one hundred and thirty delegates present. By courtesy we were permitted to occupy a seat in the gallery where nearly a score of representatives of the press sat.

The meeting was opened with an excellent address by Mr. Van Houten, the Dutch Minister of the Interior, who, in the course of his remarks said, that no cause to which he might consecrate his energies equaled in greatness that of this Conference. Almost all the members of the First Chamber of Holland and a large majority of the Second Chamber had, he said, joined the Union.

After Mr. Van Houten's address of welcome, response was made by a member of each of the fifteen parliaments represented, chief attention being given in these replies to what had been done in the course of the year in the different countries.

Dr. Rahusen, of Amsterdam, a member of the First Chamber, was by acclamation chosen President of the Conference. He presided with great ability and grace, speaking Dutch, English, French, German, as the case might be.

The Constitution of the Interparliamentary Union, which had been prepared by the Bureau of the Union at Berne, was then taken up and with slight modifications adopted. The number constituting the Interparliamentary Bureau was so changed that it should hereafter be composed of one member from each of the parliaments in which a branch of the Union had been formed.

The principal subject on the program was the preparation of a plan for the organization of a permanent court of international arbitration. The Hon. Philip Stanhope, of the English House of Commons, read a paper which he had been asked to present on the subject. He confined himself to a statement of the fundamental principles on which such a court should be founded and asked that a commission of six members be appointed to prepare and

report to the conference next year a plan of organization of an international arbitral tribunal.

A long and interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, participated in by many eminent men. Some members thought the subject ought to be dropped, as it was not logical to institute a tribunal until a code of international law was adopted by which judges might be guided. Reply was made that in the history of the substitution of justice for force judges (arbiters) had preceded laws, and that if it were necessary to wait till an international code should be adopted even by a few powers before a tribunal should be established it would be impossible for a long time to come to reach any pacific solution of international conflicts. The commission of six was appointed and consisted of Mr. Hirsch from Germany, Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie from Belgium, Senator Trarieux from France, Mr. Stanhope from England, Dr. Rahusen, from Holland, Dr. Gobat, from Switzerland. The project to be submitted to the Conference next year will afterwards be presented to the European parliaments and governments.

Two resolutions, presented by Senator Trarieux of France and the Marquis Pandolfi of Italy, were adopted, one calling for a congress of the powers to consider the methods of arbitration which should be adopted, the other inviting the various groups of the Union to use their parliamentary influence to secure justice in the international administration especially of polyethnic states.

The protection of private property on the sea in time of war, treated of at Berne in 1892, was briefly considered and the groups which had not taken up the subject in their home parliaments were asked to do so without delay.

An admirable address to the press, drawn up by Senator Trarieux, was read and approved and ordered to be sent to the journals of Europe.

The Secretary of the Bureau of the Union, Dr. Gobat, made report to the Conference of the work of the Bureau during the past year. The journal, *La Conférence Interparlementaire*, a sixteen page monthly paper edited at Berne by Dr. Gobat, was recognized as the official organ of the Interparliamentary Union.

Brussels was chosen as the place of holding the next Conference.

Dr. Baumbach (Germany), Baron Pirquet (Austria), Houzeau de Lahaie (Belgium), Bajer (Denmark), Trarieux (France), Stanhope (Great Britain), de Pazmandy (Hungary), Marquis Pandolfi (Italy), Lund (Norway), Rahusen (Holland), de Paiva (Portugal), Urechia (Roumania), Wavrinsky (Sweden), and Gobat (Switzerland), were chosen members of the Bureau for the coming year.

The Conference which lasted for three days was closed by a banquet at Scheviningen on Thursday evening, Sept. 6th.

MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The international advocates of peace have been holding their annual conferences. Nobody in Europe has done so much to give fresh impetus to the cause of peace as the Baroness von Sutner, the famous authoress of "Ground Arms." She was very prominent last month in the sessions of the peace Congress. It is humiliating, but it has to be confessed that it is Christian nations which have armed and drilled the Japanese and Chinese who are fighting in Corea. It is Christendom that is perfecting its instruments of slaughter, building pneumatic guns which will hurl heavy charges of dynamite a couple of miles, and that is perfecting the Maxim flying machine, which is to extend the area of slaughter,—already coterminous with earth and sea—to the air above. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury cannot be induced to raise his voice in favor of an arrest of any further increase of European armaments; and the prospect of arranging a Truce of God for the closing years of the century seems to be remote. Mankind with its brutal animalism, its bloodshot eye and hereditary savagery, seems destined to groan for some time longer under the burden of the prince of this world whose yoke is not easy, nor his burden light. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars per annum cash down for armaments is the fine that they pay for organizing Europe on the principle of Cain.

HERALD OF PEACE.

Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of State, in a speech, in September, on the state of Europe, said.—"It is an armed peace, and it will have to remain so for a long time yet, because sure guarantees for the preservation of peace must be forthcoming before the sword is laid aside. When the great expenditure for military purposes is complained of, and when one sees Peace Congresses working for the removal of the danger of war and the suspension of the huge armaments, it may, perhaps, be not out of place to remark here that the recurring alarms and disturbance of confidence in peace which lead to a continuation of the armaments are not due to the Governments. There is no Government in Europe which would not do its utmost, if fears of war arose, to dispel the uneasiness and remove the existing apprehensions. If we follow the matter up, we cannot conceal from ourselves, despite a high appreciation of the freedom of the press, that the sensational alarms of public opinion, based on quite unimportant events, are to be ascribed to the *daily press and its news service*, in which the nerves of the readers among the public, and even political and national passions, are worked upon in such a manner as often to produce violent currents of opinion, which the Governments have the utmost trouble to control. When Peace Congresses occupy themselves with the Peace question, I would strongly recommend them to devote their attention to this fact, and exercise a wholesome influence in this direction in all countries. There is no one here who does not know how nearly our most gracious Sovereign has domestic peace at heart, and how deeply desirous His Majesty is to promote peace at home, and, where it does not exist, to establish it."